I CLAIM:

1. A tire comprising a carcass reinforcement anchored within each bead to a bead wire, a crown reinforcement and a tread joined to two beads by means of two sidewalls, the axially outer edges of the single mix of the tread being folded over on to the radially outer edges of the rubber mixes of the sidewalls, characterized in that the circular junction J between the single rubber mix of the tread and the rubber mix of the sidewall is positioned such that its radius R_C on the axially outer wall of the tire lies firstly between $0.9\ R_S + 0.1\ R_B$ and $0.8\ R_S + 0.2\ R_B$ and secondly between R_{SS} and $0.9\ R_{SS} + 0.1\ R_B$, R_S being the equatorial crown radius of the tread, R_{SS} the equatorial radius of the center line of the carcass reinforcement and R_B the radius of the bead seat measured on the line perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the tire passing through the center of gravity of the cross-section of the bead wire.

2. A tire according to Claim 1, characterized in that the circular junction J between the mixes in question is close to at least one circumferential groove or channel, the mean radius R_R of which is between $R_C + 10$ mm and $R_C - 10$ mm, and the depth of which is between 10 and 30% of the total sidewall thickness at the radius R_R.

3. A tire according to Claim 2, characterized in that the cross-section of said groove is semicircular.

4. A tire according to Claim 2, characterized in that the cross-section of the groove has a form defined by the succession of two arcs of a circle: a first, radially upper, concave, arc of a circle, of radius r and of a length of between $\pi r/2$ and πr, extended tangentially by a second, convex, arc of a circle, the radius of curvature r' of which lies between r and R', R' being the radius of curvature of the outer wall of the sidewall measured at the radius R_R, said second arc of a circle also being tangent to said outer wall.